Our substance, is it not one in name? Were we not forged by hands the same?'
His brother replied in proudest tone: "I am what I am through work alone!"

## WINNING THE CAPTAIN.

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"Women aboard ship," said the bo'sun of the British Queen, " is like cats in a conservatory. They won't keep still for a minute. If they ain't up and asking the skipper 'ow far it is to the next port, they has to be getting themselves in a muddle with the ropes and spars, and a-trying to turn a businesslike ship into a sort of 'tarnal boudcir, or whatsoever they calls 'em, as is decked out with ribbons and

fancy touches. "We 'ad a woman once aboard the Liza Jane, as was crossing from Cardiff to the Thames with steam coal, and back agen with anything as we could get hold of. She was on the books as a passenger, and when she came aboard at Gravesend with a red parasol and a brown 'andbag and asked the way to her room we knowed on the instant that there was something going to happen, and we changed our lives just as if we'd bin born agen an' couldn't help it. Why, afore we was off the Nore blest if she 'adn't begun a-talking to the cook about the greasy knives and teaspoons, till the poor feller was in such a flutter that he took à two hours' turn a-polishing every bit o' brass as might 'appen to come under 'er eye. And then she started on the men. The ropes was all sticky and nasty, she ses, and so was the bul'arks, as she couldn't lean agenst without messin' 'er blouse. And the men never said nothing, but just went below and fished out their best togs and took to scraping away the coal dust and tar when they ought to ha' been below and in their bunks.

"The fact is, we was all knocked 'ead-over-'eels and silly with fear and admiration. For, no mistake, she was as trim a gal as ever set a parasorl. That is to say, we was all struck 'cept the skipper, and he wasn't that sort. They did say as 'e was a woman 'ater, and didn't see no use in 'em; and I dare say as that was so, for when she was on deck a-airing her best things, and a-making us poor chaps wish we was good-looking enough to lay our hearts our share, either. at her feet, 'e was a-slinking out of the way and only came on deck when he knowed she'd be below curling 'er 'air or getting 'erself up for another at-

"Well, this state of things continued for a couple of days, and then one morning she came right up to me as I was a-splicing lashings and poked me in the chest with 'er parasorl.
'" 'Sailor,' she ses. 'What's your

"Bill Sniggs, miss, if yer please, I ses, with my knees a-shaking as if they was sprung.

"Well, Bill, she ses, 'you look to me to be the kindest-'earted and the honestest man aboard, and I want you to do me a favor as I can never repay. Will you?'

'I will!' I answers, serious, just as when they take 'em for better or wuss. And when she smiled and showed 'er pretty teeth and 'er eyes shone like melted stars, I thought I should ha' had to back on the deck-'ouse for support.

"'Now, sailor,' she ses, 'I'm a-going to take you into my confidence. First of all, I must tell you I'm in love.' I was almost a-falling on my knees to tell 'er I knowed it. 'Now, can't you guess with whom? Why, of course, with your dear good skipper. But, oh, dear; he is so horridly backward. He won't even look at me. He knows I came here on purpose to be near him and to talk to him, and see how he neglects me and keeps out of my way! Oh, sailor, am I so horrid and ugly?'

"I told 'er as well as I could as I didn't think the old man need take on so 'cos she wasn't 'arf bad to look at On the contrary, the was about as pretty a picter as you'd see in a month's cruise.

"'Well, sailor,' she went on, 'what do you'think I've determined to do? I believe he won't have anything to do with me simply because I'm a woman, and some silly people think a woman can do nothing but receive admiration. Now, if I could show him that I am brave and strong and can think and act for myself perhaps he would learn to love me. So I want you to help me. I want you to fall overboard, and let me jump after you.'

"It come on me a bit sudden like. and I sorter reeled with astonishment. But she took 'old of my 'and and squeezed it till I thought I should faint away in 'er arms.

"'Now, don't look surprised,' she ses; 'I'm an awful good swimmer! I've won lots of prizes at our baths, and I'll see that we throw a buoy or two overboard, so that we sha'n't be in danger. And when it's over, sailor-I'll give you £5. Now you can't say no to me, can you-you dear, kind

"No, I couldn't, and that was a fact. It's bad enough when you've got a llovesick maden grasping and a-leaning on yer; but when it comes to five quid in 'ard cash dangling before your nose it's too much.

"So we arranged it that next day, if the sea was smooth and the weather fine, I'd sprinkle a few life-buoys over-board and accidentally tumble among 'em. Then, with a cry as 'ud bring the skipper on deck, the gal would dive after me, and we'd go through a sorter life-saving perfor- is the greatness in other men. mance; and if that didn't make the The heart's reservations are the old man fall on 'er neck and ask to be forgiven-well, then we'd 'ave to throw 'im in next, and let 'er 'ave a try at saving 'im.'

"Well, next day was fine, with just | pay. a bit of breeze as kept the barque steady under all sail, and as we were only making about four knots an hour, I reckoned this was the time for the final scene. So I whistled to the gal to get ready, and then I got 'old of all the buoys I could find and pitched 'em astern when nobody wasn't looking. Next I slipped off my boots and dropped quietly over

the side. "When I looked up I seed the gal a-looking as if she was a-wondering a football ground, where the Excellent 'ov cold it was. And then all of a sudden she give a yell, and dived in and come swimming toward me like the habit of sedately marching to the

the water. Off went 'is coat, and Gazette.

splash 'e came after 'er. Then I seed the cook rush out of the galley. 'E took in the situation, and the next moment 'e was taking a header from the stern. Two seaman as 'ad 'eard the cry next tumbled over, and before I'ad time to 'oller out and tell 'em it was all right the other two seamen and the boy was a bobbing about in the water.

"By this time the gal 'ad got to me, and we was each of us 'anging to a buov. Away in the wake of the barque we could see seven 'eads a-bobbing about, and one by one they they came up to us and collared 'old of a buoy. to wait for what was going to 'appen next. And all the time that blamed barque was standing away under full sail as if nothing 'ad 'appened.

"Suddenly the skipper looked round and said something as didn't seem to just fit the occasion. "'Who's left in charge of that bar-

'Nobody answered, and then' looked round agen and counted us all as we was a bobbing about together. 'E counted us twice, and then he swore agen.

que?' he yelled.

"'How dare you leave the ship without my orders?' he shouted. 'Don't you see that there isn't a man on the barque, and that we're left here like a flock of fools while she drifts on to the nearest lee-shore?'

"Somebody begun to giggle, and the skipper swore as 'e'd blow 'is brains out if 'e found out who it was. The gal said it was 'er, and sure enough she was a-laughing away as if it was the best fun in the world, while there was the crew of the Liza Jane a-bobbing about in the water, while our ship was a-sailing steadily away by 'erself, without a 'and to guide er from the cruel rocks. It was an awful moment for me, as 'ad bin the unwilling cause of it all, and it seemed as if the utter uselessness of women was a fact, after all.

"But there was the gal, still smiling, and when a tramp steamer picked us up and carried us to Plymouth she wanted the skipper to report us to the authorities as a picnic party as 'ad got out of our depth. But the old man was wild with the loss of 'is ship, and 'e couldn't do nothing but stamp about and threaten to kill us all.

"We did 'ear afterwards that the Liza Jane 'ad stood out to sea and went down in a squall somewhere in the region of the tropics. And that's as likely as not, for we never set eyes on 'er again.

"And when the skipper got over it and come to look upon things in the right spirit he sorter veered 'round to the conclusion that a comfortable 'ome and a good-looking wife wasn't such a poor conclusion after all. No more was the fifty pounds each of us got for

"LIFT YOUR SKIRT, PLEASE!"

Woman and a Strange Man. She had noticed that men would stare at her. It wasn't exactly her fault; beauty in a woman could hardly be called a fault, but the open admiration of men annoyed her, just a bit. The strong wind had blown on her cheeks the hue of the red rose that is full blown, and men looked after her with a detaining expression that seemed to say, "Hi, there, miss, you have dropped a flower." Of course she hadn't, but it seemed so natural to

One man-and he was every inch a man, and a good many inches, tooactually turned and followed her. There was no doubt that he was following her. She loosened the grip on the trailing skirt she was holding and quickened her pace. There was that man just behind her. She turned to go into Petticoat lane. when the man actually accosted her.

"I beg your pardon, madam, but would you mind lifting your skirts just a little?"

Heavens, the man must be crazy! She turned to him, and looking over, under, around and through him, but not at him, said, "Sir!"

"Beg your pardon, but would you mind lifting your skirt just a little, the fact is-"Officer, this man is annoying me,"

said the young woman, turning to the "Say, you're rather a decent-looking

chap to be a-speakin' to women you don't know," said the officer. "She's got my hat and is carrying it away.

"What!" gasped the young woman. "Your hat! Officer, this man is simply crazy" "No, I'm not," said the man. "The wind blew my hat off and into your trailing skirt. Now, if you'll please

raise your skirt just-She did, and out rolled the hat, but what was the use of explanations? This explains, however, why our young women in Kansas City wear short skirts. - Kansas City Star.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

No action of love was ever in vain. A trust is no honor till the trustee

The personal ideal is the only pow-He who takes the pains will take

Restitution is the right hand of repentance. The best things are not always in

the beaten tracks. A man with an aim, will soon be a man with a name.

Justice is not made for the law, but the law for justice. Idealizing the lowly, really helps to realize the lofty ideal.

Selfishness is the substance of sin and sorrow its shadow. Only toy boats are disturbed by every wavelet of change.

The great man's greatest discovery

itations of the life's usefulness. There is a good deal of difference between giving up and giving out. Advertising other people's faults, is a kind of advertising that does not

The man who cannot put the steam on the brakes as well as on the drivers, will have trouble.-Ram's Horn.

A Feline Patron of Football. Portsmouth has a novelty in the

shape of a cat who patronizes football. She is a supernumerary belonging to one of the messes at Whale Island, the home of the naval gunnery school officially known as her majesty's ship Excellent. At Whale Island there is team display their prowess. On the occasion of a match there this cat is in ground with her two-footed mess com-"Lor, the commotion there was on panions. She sits in the front row of board when they heard that yell! spectators while play is in progress. First, up come the skipper from below. and on the conclusion of the match He looked astern and saw the girl in trots back to quarters. - Westminster SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A new method for overcoming lessness has been suggested by fessor J. H. Baldwin. It consists in trying to picture another person as asleep. The more clearly the other person's sleep is pictured, the stronger becomes the subjective feeling of drow-

Professor Nussbaum of Hanover claims that the plastering of walls seriously affects the acoustic properties of a room. The admixture of sand with plaster spoils the reverberation of tones. The best results are obtained by using pure gypsum that has been heated to white heat.

The sponge which grows either on rocks or directly upon sandy bottom is encased in a jet black membrane. When the sponge grows in caves or under rocks away from the sun the membrane is pale in color, but it always is full of a thick milky fluid. As the sponge is torn by hand or cut from its roots the diver gives the membrane a squeeze that bursts it, the milk being scattered over the bottom. The milk is vile smelling and produces an eruption wherever it touches the human flesh, but the operation of scattering the milk is considered very necessary and also a diver's duty, since the fishers believe that it holds the seed of the sponge.

A new textile plant is being experi mented with in Russia, says United States Consul Atwell of Roubaix. This is the "Apocynum venetum," bush about six feet high yielding a silken fibre. It grows in Europe, Siberia Asia Minor, North of India, Manchuria and Japan, and it has long been used by the Turcomans in the manufacture of cords and woven goods. It has never been cultivated, and grows best in land under water for part of the year. The fibre has great strength and its cultivation would require no care. In 1895, the Russian government began to use it for bank-note paper, and the results were so excellent that the plant has since been cultivated at Poltava.

In England, as is well known, the resources of the mining engineer are often taxed to their utmost in the endeavor to work coal and iron mines on a paying basis. The latest instance of this is afforded at the Hodbarrow mines in Cumberland, where it is proposed to build a large sea embankment, to keep the sea out of the workings of the mines. Ten years ago a wall was built, costing more than \$600,000, but the proposed work will go much further out in the water, and will be 9750 yards (3.8 miles) in length, enclosing a large tract of land, under which the iron mines will be worked. The ore here is a rich one, and well worth the enormous outlay of money required, as it has been proved to exist in vast quantities. The estimated cost of the new work is \$2,500,000.

Perhaps nothing so well illustrates the accuracy of modern astronomy as the recent investigations into the variation of latitude. Professor Charles R. Doolittle, director of the Flower observatory of the University of Pennsylvania, announces that the result of a long series of individual determinations shows that the latitude of Philadelphia varies about forty feet aunually. That such a small change can be recognized is certainly one of the triumphs of science. The first suspicion that there was a systematic variation in latitude was aroused by certain observations made at Berlin in 1884-85. This result was subsequently confirmed by investigations set on foot in various parts of Europe, as well as Honolulu and Cordova. Dr. S. C. Chandler has shown that the matter can be explained by supposing the earth's axis to revolve in an exceedingly small elipse about its mean position, the period of revolution being about 427 days. The greatest possible change in the position of the pole is not more than twenty yards, so that it will be seen that no very startling results are likely to follow the discovery. It is just possible, however, that the matter may be developed into something or importance in the case of boundary lines which are fixed by latitude determinations. The most striking fact is the emphasis on the point that nothing known to astronomy is fixed or immovable, not even

year to year. Truth and Fable About the Camel. There are many fables told about the camel. Riding him is supposed to make people seasick. He has the reputation of being very vicious. He is supposed to have several stomachs, and to go for several weeks without water as a matter of choice. I can only say that in nearly four years of experience I have never met with a case of seasickness or heard of it: neither have I known a really vicious camel, except when they are in a state called by the Arabs "saim," which means "fasting," and corresponds to the "rutting" periods in stags. As regards the camel's stomach, I believe it is identically the same as that of any other ruminant, or that, at any rate, there is no formation of stomachs which would enable him to do with-

the position of the earth's axis from

ont water. His abstinence is merely the result of training, and it is a fallacy to suppose that he is better without water or can work as well. In the camel corps we watered our camels every second day in the summer, every third day in the winter, giving them their fill of water morning and evening on those days, but if in the summer we expected a long desert march without water, we trained them beforehand by only watering every third day. But I never found that this improved their condition. The Arabs keep their camels longer without water, it is true, but then they travel slower, and their animals are grazed on soft food, containing a certain amount of moisture. This lowers their condition and makes them in-

work and long, fast journeys have to be done. We always found that if we put a grass-fed Arab camel alongside of ours it failed in work and endurance. If corn-fed, it cried out for water as soon and sooner than ours did. I say "cried out," because a camel, when it wants water, moans continually, and there is no more painful sound at night in the desert than the ceaseless monning of thirsty camels .- Cornhill

ferior to a corn-fed camel when hard

Magazine. An Anglo-Saxon. Simson-Willie, where did you get

that black eye. "It's all right, pop. I've only been civilizing the boy next door."-Tit-

The death rate from disease in the Dutch navy in 1898 was only 3.55 per 1000. There were four suicides. Eighteen deaths were caused by

## FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Ayer's

(Not the ordinary kind)

A handsome year-book filled

with beautiful illustrations, and a

complete calendar. It is sold on

all news-stands for 5 cents, and

it's worth five times that amount.

It is a reliable chronology of

the progress of the 19th century

and a prophecy of what may be

Here are a few of the great men who have

Secretary Wilson, on Agriculture

Sen. Chauncey M. Depew, on Politics

You will enjoy reading it now,

and it will be a book of reference

for you through the years to

come. Sixty-four pages, printed

If your news-dealer cannot sup-

ply you with it, cut out this ad.

and send it with three one-cent

stamps and receive this elegant

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

One on the Musician.

Here is a good story of Joachim,

the violinist, as told by himself. Dur-

ing one of his visits to London some

years ago the great virtuoso had occa-

sion to enter a barber shop for a shave.

The barber's acquaintance with illus-

trious musicians was limited, and Joa-

"Hair cut, sir?" demanded the obse-

quious assistant, eyeing Joachim's

flowing locks with an air of proprie-

Joachim intimated his perfect satis-

faction with the existing length of his

hair; but the barber was not to be so

"Trifle long at the back, sir," he sug-

Joachim explained that that was the

way he liked it, and the barber was

"Rather thin on top, sir," was his

next remark, whereby he sought to

convey his own firm conviction that to

sacifice thickness to length in the mat-

ter of hair was altogether a poor pol-

icy; but Joachim only glared at the

barber and tossed his lion mane. And

the barber went on shaving, but in a

moody, discontented kind of way.

Hope springs eternal in the human

breast, and the barber's breast was

"Just trim the edges for you, sir?

Joachim remained obdurate, and the

barber's stock or patience and ingen-

uity deserted him at the same time.

He vented his indignation in the most

scathing expression of contempt that

suggested itself to his tonsorial mind.

like a German musician," he remark-

How News Will Travel.

cently I obtained a box of your Tet-

terine, recommended for all skin dis-

eases. I find it to be a marvelously

good thing. I wish to get some more,

and would like to establish an agency

here for its sale. Please let me know

the price of one dozen boxes. W. C.

McCall, Granville, Ohio." At drug-

gists or by mail for 50c. from J. T.

The Uncertainty of Fishing

Fishing is notoriously an uncertain

calling. The motions of fish are past

all understanding. One season they

will visit every part of these shores

and those of Labrador in their count-

less shoals. The next season certain

bays or even a whole shore will be al-

most deserted. The herring are espe-

cially fickle, and there are places that

were once good herring grounds that

have scarcely seen a herring for many

years. All sorts of theories are ad-

vanced to account for this, some of

them ridiculous enough. But the fact

remains, and when the fish fail to

turn up in numbers at the accustomed

place destitution follows. From a very

early period the Government has

granted relief in such cases. It is far

easier to start doling out public funds

than to stop, and it has now become

a regular affair. The effect of such

doles may readily be imagined. The

baser look for them, and the higher-

minded soon accept the philosophy

that they have as much right to get

a share as any one else.-New York

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS

DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

Found the Perpetrators.

"Yes, dear," replied his mother.
"Well, I saw the Indians that brought it!
They're over at the railroad depot right now."

Attention is called to the very useful articles contained in the premium list of the

Continental Tobacco Co.'s advertisement

of their Star Plug Tobacco in another col-

umn of this paper. It will pay to save the

"Star" tin tags and so take advantage of

the best list ever issued by the Star Tobacco.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstituate coughs —Rev. D. BUCHMUEL-LER, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

Condensed Milk.

"Yes," said little Amy's aurit, "you shall come to the country and see me milk the

"Why, that's how we get mi. t for our cof-fee for breakfast."

Cough The best remedy for Consumption. Cures

Syrup Bronchitis, Hoars eness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results.

Dr. Eull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for Sc.

"Oh!" said Amy, knowingly, "we do it with

ows."
"What's that, auntie?"

Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

"While on a visit to the south re-

"Well, of course, if you want to look

Half an inch all round, sir?"

ed, "it's no good talking."

chim preserved his incognito.

torsnip

easily baffled.

rested, diplomatically.

silent for a little.

no exception.

on ivory finish paper.

book free. Address

on Finance

" Electricity

" Land Warfare

" Naval Warfare

expected in the 20th.

Russell Sage,

Gen. Merritt,

Thomas Edison,

Adml. Hichborn,

All kinds of root crops are very exhaustive of soil fertility. They are all great users of the available nitro-gen that the soil contains, and the turnips also require mineral fertility as well. We once grew a patch of turnips in a field of corn, where, owing to the wet soil, the corn was pulled out by fowls, and it was too late to replant it. The turnips were a good crop, but when we came to harvesting the oat crop that grew on the field the next year, there was such marked inferiority of the crop where the turnip crop had grown that every passerby noticed it. What the root clop appears to take is the available nitrogen. Wherever it is grown a clover crop should follow as soon as possible, to restore the kind of fertility that t'e roots have exhausted.

Potash for Clover.

A crop of clover requires a great deal of potash, we think in round numbers about 45 pounds to the ton of hay, not counting that taken by the roots which is returned to the soil as they decay. Naturally potash would be one of the best fertilizers to buy to grow clover, if there were no potash in the soil. But is hard to find any soil in the eastern states which has not a good supply of potash. The trouble is that it is not in a form that can be dissolved and taken up by the plant, or at least dissolves but slowly as the sand disintegrates. To assist in this work, of which nature does a little each year by decaying vegetable matter, the farmer needs to plow in more vegetable matter, green crops of almost any kind, heavy sods, clover being the best, and stable manure. It has been estimated that a load of stable manure liberates more potash from the soil than it furnishes.

Use of Lime.

The Rhode Island experiment station, in reporting the results on a ton of lime per acre applied to their land in 1894, say that the average of the crops for four years since that time, upon ten different plots, show that after paying for the time, \$7.50 per ton, there was a profit of \$45.10 per acre in the five years, due to the lime. as by comparison with unlimed plots. The ten plots were all treated with phosphoric acid in different forms, but supposed to be of equal value. The best result was where an alumina ph sphate, ignited, was used, \$62.35 per acre, and the least, \$27.09, was on basic slag. The first year on corn the stover was increased in every case and the grain in all but two cases. In 1895 the corn was followed by oats and on limed soil the straw increased in eight cases out of ten and the grain in six cases, and in those cases the oats lodged badly. In the next three years all were in grass, and the limed plots showed best results in every case, being more than double in seven of the plots. With such testimony as this we shall expect to see a return to the old custom of liming land, especially for grass.

Asparagus Seedlings.

I believe I have a good method of preventing the growth of asparagus seedlings. Remove from the bed all roots of plants as soon as incipient seed buds appear upon the stalks. The seed is scattered from the pretty red globes borne by the female plants. Eradicate these female plants and allow no seed to mature, and there will be no seedlings. It requires a longer time and a dif-

ferent process to arrive at the same result in an old bed where the roots have spread throughout the soil. The roots of the seed-bearing or female plants cannot be removed without seriously disturbing the other roots and injuring their productive power. In an old, well-established bed, cut the seed stalks two inches below the surface as soon as the seed buds appear. The foliage and leaves of plants are their lungs. Persistently deprive them of these, and they become seriously crippled or die. The repeated cutting of asparagus seed stalks so weakens their roots that in time they cease to send up these stalks. I began this process about three years ago, in a bed at least thirty years old. When I commenced, probably half of the plants in the bed were females. Last year I found not more than three or four. This season I hope and confidently expect there will be none, as they have entirely disappeared from a clump apart from the bed. -S. F. Wilcox in New England Homestead.

Cement Floors in the Barn. Where cement floors are to be constructed in the barn the work should be done before cold weather comes on. The quality of cement to be used in these floors will be decided largely by the purpose to which they are to be put. If the floor is of a basement cellar for the storage of roots and other products, the cheap cement will do as well as the more expensive kind, but if the floor is to be for the use of the stock it must be of the best cement, preferably the Portland cement. The constant trampling of the stock, especially of sharp-shodden horses, will soon wear away the floor if it is constructed of inferior material and the whole floor will prove an expensive and unsatisfactory affair. But if the cement be of first quality

complete satisfaction and will last for a generation. If the floor is to be outside of the barn where it will be exposed to all kinds of weather, to frost and heat, it should be not less than 14 to 16 inches in thickness, but in the barn, where moderate protection can be had from the heaving of the ground, seven inches will prove sufficient. The final coating of ce- the green, fresh bone, rich in its juices "Mamma," exclaimed Johnny, tearing sufficient. The final coating of ce- the green, fresh bone, rich in its juices into the house in wild excitement, "isn'this ment need be only one inch in thick- as it comes from the butcher, and ness, except for the horse stable, where two inches of the final coat will give better satisfaction.

As a foundation for this, crushed stone is better than pebbles, especially if the floor is to be exposed to hard usage. Cement floors should not be used by stock till some weeks after completion. In the horse stable at least three weeks should elapse and then the floor should be at first well covered with bedding. When the floors are to be used for cattle, sprinkle sand over the surface before the cement has set, to make them rough and to prevent the cattle slipping on them.

Barren Orchards.

The barren orchard is a distressing sight, and is, of course, profitless; and barren orchards are increasing. Certainly no sane man wishes to waste land in growing trees that bring him owners are utterly ignorant of the cer- | Philadelphia Record.

Out of 100 barren orchards taken just as they come, in any part of the country, 5 per cent. of them will be found never to have had good tillage or adequate care in any respect. If a farmer plants corn and leaves it without cultivation, he will hardly expect a crop. If he is foolish enough to do so, he will be disappointed. If the stock-raiser turns his herd or flock into the fields and compels it to shift for itself for months and years, he will

realize nothing from it. These are recognized facts. But an orchard that has never been cultivated and a fruit tree that is never fed are upon the plane of the uncultivated cornfield and neglected herd or flock. The farmer who will carefully cultivate his orchard, at least during the first few years of its life, who will keep the ground supplied with humus, who will annually prune under an intelligent system, and who will spray every season, will have a live orchard, unless he has planted it on an unfavorable site, made a bad selection of

varieties, or has been unfortunate enough to get trees that were propagated from stock that was unfruitful. There is, however, another cause of barrenness which in time will work out the result, and that is overbearing. If we permit our orchards to enjoy off-year vacations, the time will come when the trees will be unproductive. Why? Because in the bearing year they overbear, and their vitality is being sapped. If the fruit were thinned in these bearing years, we should get as much fruit and better fruit and save the life of the trees. -Agricultural Epitomist.

The Dairy Food.

Formerly the dairyman planted the smallest amount of corn possible for food for his cows, and depended on grass and hay whenever possible. Today we are going gradually more to corn and less to hay. The reason is that we can get more from an acre of corn than we can from hay, both in quantity and quality. Corn far outranks hay for the dairyman's need if it is properly fed. Whether we cut the crop for the silo before the grain is ready for harvesting, or simply raise it for the grain and feed the stalks to the stock, we get more for our labor per acre than if the land

were used for raising hay. Corn is a wonderful food plant, and is undoubtedly the finest in the world. The ignorance of feeding the grain too freely to animals as an exclusive diet, and causing sickness thereby, does not in the least injure the real value of corn as a food. It merely shows that the true way to use the crop for food was not understood. Wherever corn does its best, oats and peas thrive also, and these crops are intended by nature to supplement that of corn. They should be raised in a limited way with corn, and fed in conjunction with it. Then the dangers to cattle so often threatened by injudicious feeding of corn will be averted.

With an ample supply of corn and some oats and peas we have a standard of ration that cannot well be excelled. These crops should be raised so that the dairyman need buy as little by-products as possible. The fashion has become in recent years to recommend the feeding of by-products of factories, such as linseed and cottonseed meal, and to ignore the byproducts of the farm. Undoubtedly this fashion has helped the large concerns operating in these by-products, and the prices for them have steadily advanced under the demand, so that today when a farmer pays a good round price for a ton of any of these by-products it is a question whether it would not pay him better to buy a ton of oats or corn from a neighboring

farmer at the market price. We should learn to depend upon our farm crops for feeding, so far as possible, and with a little skill in management, it is an easy matter not to be forced to buy any food for the stock. In this age of science and intelligent farming, every dairyman should know something of the relative value of foods, and of the relative cost of raising them in different sections of the country, but by the way that some neglect their opportunities and drift with the tide, it would seem as if the business of dairying was crowded with many left overs from other professions, and took to this business as a last resort. Sooner or later such people will learn that it takes skill, industry and intelligence to be a successful farmer or dairyman. E. P. Smith in American Cultivator.

Poultry Notes.

It pays to raise broilers the year A quart of feed for a dozen hens is

Bone meal is excellent for making Don't feed heavily today and starve your fowls tomorrow.

Keep fat hens on ground oats and avoid corn and wheat. Care and feed affect results more

than the breed you keep. When shedding their feathers fowls need rich feed in nitrogen.

It is not difficult to feed a complete ration. The addition of a simple article to a hen's ration may make an excellent layer of her.

Roosts should be kerosened every week to kill lice. The platforms should be cleaned daily and covered with dry earth or plaster. Moulting hens intended for the

show must be well kept in order that and the floor well laid, it will give they get their feathers early and in consequence be ready for early winter It is said that the United States

uses more eggs than any other country in the world, 10,000,000,000 being required during the year, or 133 to each inhabitant. There is quite a difference between

the hard dry bone which has lain in the weather for weeks and months until it has lost all its succulence.

Coin 2000 Years Old. One of the prized curios of the Philadelphia mint is a coin which

is 2000 years old, and which

was coined at the ancient mint

of that other Philadelphia of the

far East, mentioned in the Bible. It is still in good condition and the inscription is perfectly legible. The design on the face of the coin bears a striking resemblance to the Goddess of Liberty of our own currency, and underneath is the one word, "Demos." which means "the people." On the other side is the figure of Diana, with her bow arched, and the inscription. "Diana, Friend of the Philadelphians." When the coin was struck off Philadelphia was the most imporno return. If that is true, the barren tant city of Lydia. The prize was orchard must usually be the result of picked up in Europe by Joseph Micknot knowing how to prevent the bar- ley, a celebrated Philadelphia violinrenness, and it is. Orchards by the maker and numismatist of high rethousands are neglected, and their pute, who presented it to the mint -

Laying a Cable With Locomotives tain consequences of such neglect. A locomotive cable layer was employed recently in relaying the telegraph cable connecting Randall's and Ward's Islands with the Bronx district in New York Cay. The distance across Bronx Kills was 600 feet, and the new cable weighed about three tons. The method pursued was as Grass, every grain follows: The cable was stretched across Randall's Island in the line of of Corn, all Fruits crossing and 1,000 leet of 11/2 inch rope was attached to it and led to a powerful freight locomotive, stationed on the track running across St. Ann avenue, and this rope was passed over a snatch block, placed on the line. When all was ready the locomotive moved off and the cable was pulled across in 11 minutes 33 seconds, though the strain on the rope was considerable as the cable pushed through the muddy river bed .- Engineering News.

The Jewels of Menelck.

The Emperor Menelek continues his orders, and has the ambition to form a crown of incomparable jewels. Necklaces for himself and his wife, bracelets to adorn the wrists, the arms and the ankles, rings in large quantity, diadems with very beautiful diamonds, have been selected from the richest cording to the latest eccentric fashion, will receive sixteen diamonds specially prepared to be inserted in false teeth. As a detail of luxury not yet adopted by Parisians, superb diamonded gaiters will complete her adornment.

Prosperity for 1900. Indications everywhere point to great pro perity for the coming year. This is an invarperity for the coming year. This is an article iable sign of a healthy nature. The success of a country, as well as the success of an individual, depends upon health. There can be no health if the stomach is weak. If you have any stomach trouble try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which cures dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness. It makes strong, vigorous men and women.

Montreal's Big Church. All the exterior of the great Sacre Coeur Church, in Montmartre, has been completed, and the scaffoldings which have marked the hill for so many years will be soon taken down. So far the church has cost about \$6,500,000 and as much more will be needed before the decoration is finished.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, actfing directly upon the blood and mucous cur-faces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Next Eclipse of the Sun. The next total solar eclipse will be May 23, 1900. The duration of totality ranges from one minute thirty-six seconds in Portugal to one minute six seconds in northern Africa.

10 crop can out Potash. Every blade of and Vegetables must have it. If enough is supplied you can count on a full cropif too little, the growth will be

> fertilizers best adapted for all crops. They cost you GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York

Send for our books telling all about compo

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Pittsburg Glass Co... WE MAKE THE LAMPS, YOU BUY DIRECT. Pittsburg, Pa. **GOOD SHOES** Are cheaper than doctors' bills. School Shoes

Should be Durable and Procurable. **ROB ROY and CRACK PROOF** 

Are all solid and at reasonable prices. They do wear. Ask for these brands. Made by J. K. ORR SHOE CO.

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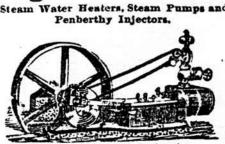
THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900.

Special Notice! Plain "Star" Tin Tags (that is, Star tin tags with no small stars printed on under side of tag), are not good for presents, but will be paid for in CASH on the basis of twenty cents per hundred, if received by us on or before March 1st, 1900.

BEAR IN MIND that a dime's worth of STAR PLUC TOBACCO will last longer and afford more pleasure than a dime's worth of other brand MAKE THE TEST!

Send tags to CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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SOLID and INSERTED Saws, Saw Teeth and locks, Knight's Patent Dogs, Birdsall Saw Mill and Engine Repairs, Governors, Grate Bars and a full line of Mill Supplies. Price and quality of goods guaranteed. Catalogue free by mentioning this paper.





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STRONG SHOOTING QUALITIES. Winchester Shells are for sale by all dealers. Insist upon

"Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag), "Horse Shoe," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted.

Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have FREE:

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